

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
12 December 2002 (12.12.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/098394 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61K 9/28 (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB02/02506

(22) International Filing Date: 29 May 2002 (29.05.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data: 0113403.0 2 June 2001 (02.06.2001) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BIO-PROGRESS TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL, INC. [US/US]; 9055 Huntcliff Trace, Atlanta, GA 30350 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KESSEL, Stephen, Ronald [GB/GB]; Lindon House, 9 High Street, Warboys, Cambridgeshire PE28 2RH (GB). POVEY, Ian, David [GB/GB]; 24B Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2EB (GB). NOWAK, Edward, Zbygniew [GB/GB]; 4 Davey Close, Impington, Cambridge CB4 9YJ (GB).

(74) Agent: KEITH W NASH & CO; 90-92 Regent Street, Cambridge CB2 1DP (GB).

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 02/098394 A1

(54) Title: METHOD OF TABLET ENROBING

(57) Abstract: An ingestible tablet (10), e.g. of a medicament, is enrobed to produce a tamper-evident coating by vacuum forming a film (40, 46) of material, preferably hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, onto the surface of the tablet.

Title: METHOD OF TABLET ENROBINGField of the Invention

This invention concerns tablet enrobing, that is coating ingestible tablets, e.g. of a medicament, vitamin, dietary supplement etc, with suitable ingestible material so that the tablets are tamper-evident, i.e. any attempt to tamper with the tablet e.g. by adulterating the contents will result in damage to the coating that is readily visually apparent. The invention is applicable to other solid forms of medicament etc, e.g. caplets and capsules as well as tablets, but for simplicity all such forms will generally be referred to herein as tablets.

Background to the Invention

As a safety precaution, it is nowadays becoming increasingly desirable or necessary to provide tamper-evident tablets in addition to tamper-evident packaging for tablets of medicaments etc. It is known to enrobe tablets in gelatin for this purpose by dipping tablets into gelatin solution and allowing the solution to dry to form a coating. The gelatin solution may be coloured, and it is known to produce dual colour gelatin coatings, e.g. by coating the entire tablet with, say, yellow gelatin and then, after drying, coating half of the tablet with, say, red gelatin. This produces an attractive, tamper-evident tablet. However, the process involves several steps and is time consuming, even with single coating processes, as long drying times are involved. Further, problems are associated with use of gelatin in ingestible products as gelatin is an animal-derived material, obtained from the bones and skins of animals such as cattle, and there are increasing concerns over use of such materials in ingestible products in view of fear of animal related diseases such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

The present invention provides an alternative approach to tablet enrobing not necessarily using gelatin coatings.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the invention provides a method of enrobing a tablet, comprising vacuum forming a film of material onto the surface of the tablet.

In practising the method of the invention, the tablet and enrobing film material are exposed to conditions of differential pressure across the film, with a vacuum or substantially reduced pressure on the side of the film material in the vicinity of the tablet, so that the film material is caused to deform so as to conform to the external surface of the tablet under the action of the pressure differential, forming a skin-tight coating on at least part of the tablet surface, fitting snugly to the tablet surface. In this way a skin-tight, tamper-evident film wrapping of the tablet may be produced. In order fully to enclose the tablet in the film material, it may be necessary to perform two or more vacuum forming steps, with different parts of the tablet in the vicinity of the film material prior to exposure to the pressure differential. Vacuum chamber or vacuum bed apparatus, in which the tablet is located on a suitably shaped support and exposed to conditions of vacuum (or substantially reduced pressure) can be used for vacuum forming. Such apparatus may be based on commercially available vacuum chamber or vacuum bed apparatus. Vacuum forming techniques result in the coating forming a vacuum-tight pack around the tablet, with the exclusion of air between the coating and tablet, leading to potentially better keeping properties and hence longer shelf life of the enrobed tablet as compared with uncoated tablet.

The film should be of material that is suitable for human consumption and that has sufficient flexibility and plasticity to be vacuum formable. Some film materials have suitable properties in their natural condition, but commonly it will be necessary to pre-treat the film material so it is vacuum formable. For example, it may be appropriate to expose the film material to a solvent therefor; for instance, certain grades of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) will vacuum form after application of a small amount of water to the surface thereof or when exposed to conditions of high humidity. A further, generally preferred,

possibility is to use a film of thermoplastic material (i.e. material capable of deforming plastically on heating) with the film being heated to be in heat-softened condition prior to being thermoformed by exposure to vacuum. Suitable thermoplastic materials include modified cellulose materials, particularly hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) and hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyethylene oxide (PEO), pectin, alginate, starches, and modified starches, and also protein films such as soya and whey protein films. The currently preferred film material is HPMC. Suitable film materials are commercially available.

When using film of thermoplastic film, the film is typically heated prior to application to the tablet (and so usually prior to exposure to the differential pressure conditions), so that the film is in heat-softened deformable condition. This can be achieved by exposing the film to a source of heat, e.g. an infra red heater, infrared lamps, a heated plate, a hot air source etc.

The film material may include optional colourings, e.g. in the form of food dyes such as F D and C yellow number 5, and/or optional flavourings, e.g. sweeteners, and/or optional textures etc in known manner.

The film material typically includes a plasticiser to give desired properties of flexibility to the film in known manner. Materials used as plasticisers include alpha hydroxy acids such as lactic acid and salts thereof, diacetin, triacetin, propylene glycol, glycerin or mixtures thereof. A typical thermoplastic film formulation is HPMC 77% by weight, plasticiser 23% by weight.

The film suitably has a thickness in the range 20 to 200 microns, conveniently 50 to 100 microns, e.g. about 80 microns, with appropriate film thickness depending on factors including the size and form of the tablet.

The method of the invention conveniently involves forming two separate, overlapping part (generally half) coatings on the tablet of the film material. Thus the method preferably

involves first coating part (generally half) of the tablet, removing remaining film material not coated on the tablet, e.g. by cutting, then coating the remaining part (generally half) of the tablet, with overlapping portions of the two coatings sealed together to provide a sealed complete enclosure for the tablet, and again removing remaining surplus film material not coated on the tablet. It may be necessary to apply adhesive material or glue between the overlapping film coatings, e.g. to the surface of one or both of the film layers, to ensure formation of an effective seal therebetween and to make the enrobed tablet tamper-evident. The adhesive material conveniently has the same composition as the film, but with a greater proportion of plasticiser, e.g. 93% to 98% by weight plasticiser, so as to provide a less viscous material. The adhesive material may be applied, e.g. by use of a roller, spraying etc. A typical adhesive formulation, with % representing % by weight, is HPMC 4%, lactic acid 77%, water 19%.

The tablet conveniently includes a generally cylindrical side wall portion, with the two half coatings overlapping on this side wall. Tablets of circular symmetrical form with a circular cylindrical side wall are very common, but other forms eg generally oblong and oval, again including a cylindrical side wall, are also known.

It may also be advantageous or desirable to apply adhesive material, e.g. as described above, to the surface of the tablet prior to coating to promote adhesion of the film thereto. Again this may be achieved e.g. by use of a roller, spraying etc.

A plurality of tablets in an array may conveniently be coated simultaneously, using a suitably large sheet of film material.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a tablet enrobed by the method of the invention.

The invention will be further described by way of illustration with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figures 1 to 9 illustrate schematically enrobing of a tablet by a method in accordance with the invention using a split vacuum chamber, with Figures 1 to 5, 7 and 8 being sectional views, Figures 6 and 9 being perspective views on an enlarged scale and Figures 6A and 9A showing details of Figures 6 and 9, respectively, on a further enlarged scale.

Detailed description of the drawings

Figures 1 to 9 illustrate schematically a method of enrobing a tablet in accordance with the invention, using a thermoplastic film in a vacuum forming technique. In practice an array of a plurality of tablets will generally be coated simultaneously, but for simplicity only one tablet 10 is shown in these Figures.

As shown in Figure 1, tablet 10, is of circular symmetrical form and includes a generally circular cylindrical side wall portion 12 and two similar part-spherical upper and lower portions 14 and 16.

In Figure 1, tablet 10 is shown located on a platen or support 18 which includes a recess 20 shaped to be complementary to tablet lower portion 16 (and tablet upper portion 14).

The support 18 and tablet 10 are located in a split vacuum chamber 22 of generally conventional construction, as shown in Figure 2. The chamber is in the form of a sealed generally cuboid box, and comprises an upper chamber portion 24 and a lower chamber portion 26 that fit sealingly together, with a circumferential seal 28 therebetween. Upper chamber portion 24 includes a vacuum port 30, and lower chamber portion 26 includes a vacuum port 32, but the chamber is otherwise enclosed and sealed with respect to the exterior.

The support 18 is located on two elongate protrusions 34, 36 extending upwardly into the chamber cavity from lower chamber portion 26. A heatable plate shown schematically at 38 is located in upper chamber portion 24. A sheet 40 of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) film 80 microns thick is located between the upper and lower chamber portions,

trapped and secured in position between the seal 28 and chamber portions and extending outwardly therefrom. The HPMC film comprises 77% by weight HPMC, 23% by weight lactic acid plasticiser.

In use of the apparatus, plate 38 is heated to a temperature in the range 150 to 200°C, typically about 180°C. A vacuum is then drawn in the upper chamber, by connecting vacuum port 30 to a vacuum pump, with vacuum port 32 being left open to the atmosphere. The resulting pressure differential has the effect of drawing film 40 into contact with the lower surface of heated plate 38, as shown in Figure 3.

A vacuum is then drawn in the lower chamber, by connecting vacuum port 32 to a vacuum pump, with the vacuum in the upper chamber being maintained. When the lower chamber is fully evacuated and the film 40 is at the correct temperature for thermoforming due to the effect of heated plate 38 (generally after about 5 seconds in contact with plate 38), air is readmitted to the upper chamber by opening vacuum port 30 to atmosphere. The resulting pressure differential has the effect of drawing film 40, which is in heat-softening condition, down onto the upper and side surfaces of the tablet 10 as shown in Figure 4. The absence of air in the lower chamber allows the film to conform precisely to the contours of the tablet.

When the vacuum forming is complete (generally after about 10 seconds) air is readmitted to the lower chamber and the vacuum chamber is opened.

The vacuum formed web of HPMC film and tablet (retained in the web) is removed from the chamber on platen 18.

The tablet is cut out from the film web using a close-fitting hollow cylindrical blade 42, as illustrated in Figure 5. This results in a half-enrobed tablet, as shown in Figures 6 and 6A, with the upper portion 14 and part of the cylindrical side wall portion 12 coated with film 44 to a point slightly below the central plane of the tablet, as shown best in Figure 6A.

The half-enrobed tablet is put back on the platen 18 in inverted position, with the enrobed part in contact with recess 20, as shown in Figure 7.

The platen 18 is returned to the vacuum chamber, with a further sheet 46 of the HPMC film located between the upper and lower chamber portions, in like manner to sheet 40 as described above. The vacuum forming process, as described above with reference to Figures 3 and 4 is repeated, and the resulting vacuum formed web of HPMC film and tablet removed from the chamber on platen 18.

The tablet is cut out of the film web using a close-fitting hollow cylindrical blade 48 of slightly larger diameter than blade 42, as illustrated in Figure 8. This results in the tablet being fully enclosed and enrobed by the two layers of film 44 and 46, with a circumferential overlapped seal as shown in Figures 9 and 9A.

In order to achieve an effective seal between the overlapping film layers, glue is applied to at least one of the overlapping surfaces (e.g. to the outer surface of the cylindrical portion of film 44 coating the tablet side wall portion 12) after the first vacuum forming process and before the second vacuum forming process. The glue is of the same chemical composition as the HPMC film, but with a higher proportion of plasticiser, comprising HPMC 4% by weight, lactic acid 77% by weight and water 19% by weight. The glue is conveniently applied by use of a roller or by spraying.

In a modification of the above described apparatus and method, heated plate 38 is replaced by an array of infra red lamps in the upper chamber portion 24. In use of the apparatus a vacuum is drawn in both the upper and lower chamber portions 24 and 26 by connecting the vacuum ports 30 and 32 to a vacuum source. By maintaining equal pressures in both halves of the vacuum chamber the film sheet 40 is held in position whilst being heated by absorption of infra red radiation from the infra red lamps. This condition is maintained until the film is at the correct temperature for thermoforming. Air is then readmitted to

the upper chamber portion 24 by opening vacuum port 30 to atmosphere. This modification is currently generally thought preferable to the heated plate version.

Claims

1. A method of enrobing a tablet, comprising vacuum forming a film of material onto the surface of the tablet.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the film comprises thermoplastic material which is heated prior to being vacuum formed.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the film material is hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.
4. A method according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the film has a thickness in the range 20 to 200 microns.
5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising forming two separate, overlapping part coatings on the tablet of the film material.
6. A method according to claim 5, comprising applying adhesive material between the overlapping film coatings.
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the tablet includes a generally cylindrical side wall portion, with the two part coatings overlapping on the side wall portion.
8. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising applying adhesive material to the surface of the tablet prior to vacuum forming of the film.
9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a plurality of tablets are coated simultaneously.
10. A tablet enrobed by the method of any one of the preceding claims.

1/3

Fig.1.

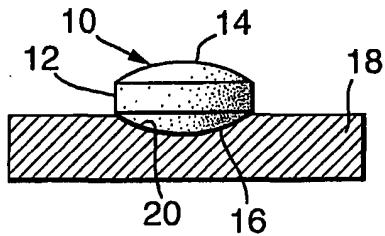


Fig.2.

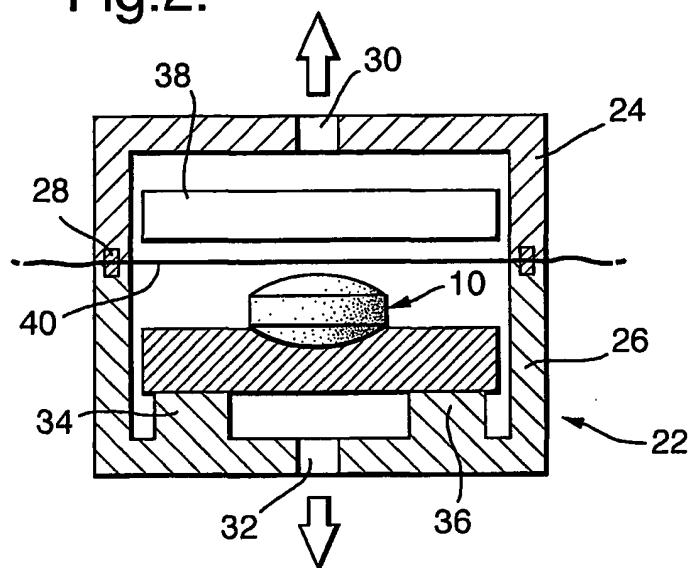
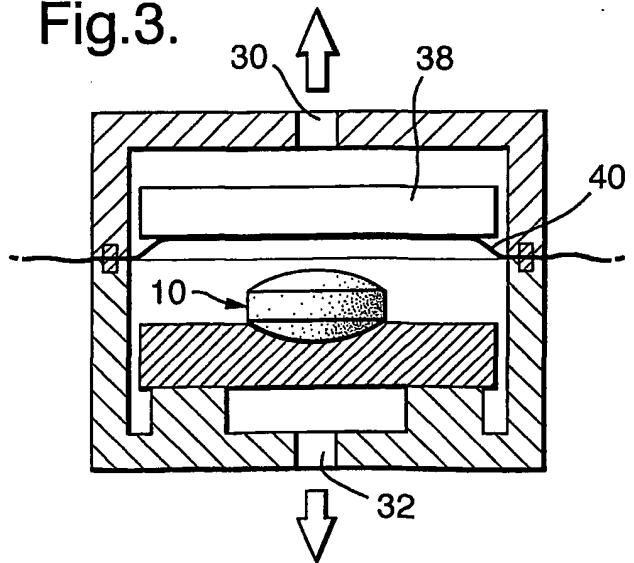


Fig.3.



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

2/3

Fig.4.

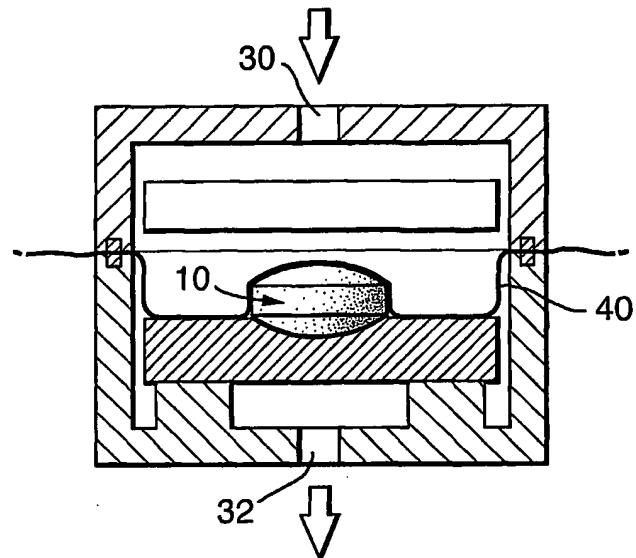


Fig.5.

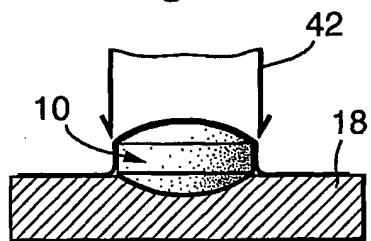


Fig.6.

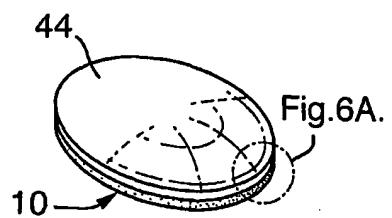
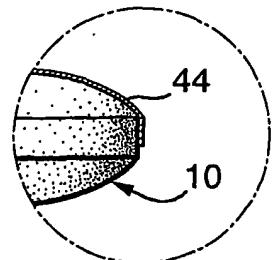


Fig.6A.



3/3

Fig.7.

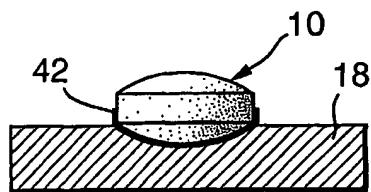


Fig.8.

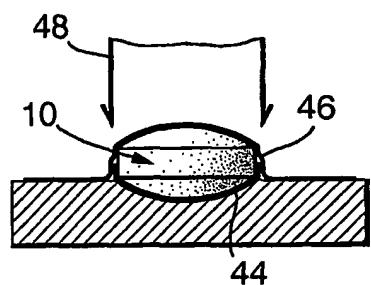


Fig.9.

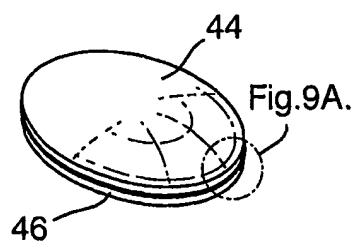
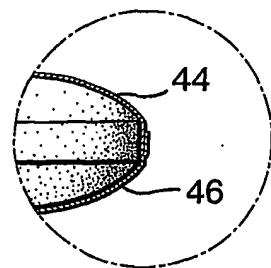


Fig.9A.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 02/02506A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K9/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 365 060 A (ONDA YOSHIRO ET AL) 21 December 1982 (1982-12-21) column 5, line 22 – line 29 column 5, line 39 – line 46 examples 7,8 -----	1-10
X	US 4 302 440 A (PAIKOFF MYRON ET AL) 24 November 1981 (1981-11-24) column 3, line 15 – line 24 -----	10

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

8 document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

Date of mailing of the International search report

6 September 2002

20/09/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Albrecht, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 02/02506

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 4365060	A 21-12-1982	JP	1283006 C	27-09-1985
		JP	55146160 A	14-11-1980
		JP	60007492 B	25-02-1985
		JP	56032424 A	01-04-1981
		DE	3065444 D1	08-12-1983
		EP	0018605 A2	12-11-1980
US 4302440	A 24-11-1981	CA	1163196 A1	06-03-1984
		MX	6817 E	05-08-1986
		PH	17136 A	04-06-1984
		ZA	8105123 A	28-07-1982